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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:19:16 ON 09 SEP 2003)

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUASCI, BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2, ...' ENTERED AT 12:19:28 ON 09 SEP 2003

SEA (CELZ OR CELY OR EGZ OR EGY)

169 FILE AGRICOLA
7 FILE AQUASCI
2 FILE BIOBUSINESS
55 FILE BIOSIS
19 FILE BIOTECHABS
19 FILE BIOTECHDS
36 FILE BIOTECHNO
331 FILE CABA
25 FILE CANCERLIT
61 FILE CAPLUS
9 FILE CEABA-VTB
1 FILE CROPU
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11 FILE DRUGU
81 FILE EMBASE
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24 FILE FEDRIP
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64 FILE LIFESCI
486 FILE MEDLINE
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2 FILE OCEAN
120 FILE PASCAL
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323 FILE PROMT
49 FILE SCISEARCH
68 FILE TOXCENTER
76 FILE USPATFULL
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5 FILE WPIDS
5 FILE WPINDEX

L1 QUE (CELZ OR CELY OR EGZ OR EGY)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CABA, PROMT, AGRICOLA, PASCAL, EMBASE, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 12:20:33 ON 09 SEP 2003

L2 114 S L1 AND ERWINIA

L3 6 S L2 AND SYNERG?

L4 4 DUP REM L3 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 14 ibib ab 1-4

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:287131 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods and compositions for simultaneous
saccharification and fermentation
INVENTOR(S): Ingram, Lonnie O'Neal, Gainesville, FL, UNITED
STATES
Zhou, Shengde, Gainesville, FL, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002159990	A1	20021031
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-885297	A1	20010619 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-214137P	20000626 (60)
	US 2000-219913P	20000721 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	LAHIVE & COCKFIELD, 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02109	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	110	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	18 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	4754	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention provides compositions and methods for the synergistic degradation of oligosaccharides by endoglucanases. The invention further provides recombinant host cells containing one or more genes encoding endoglucanases which are capable of the synergistic degradation of oligosaccharides. Preferred host cells of the invention are ethanologenic and capable of carrying out simultaneous saccharification and fermentation resulting in the production of ethanol from complex cellulose substrates

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:57569 USPATFULL
TITLE: Extracellular expression of cellulose binding domains (CBD) using Bacillus
INVENTOR(S): Bjornvad, Mads Eskelund, Frederiksberg, Denmark
Schulein, Martin, Kobenhavn O, Denmark
Jorgensen, Per Lina, Kobenhavn K, Denmark
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Novo Nordisk A/S, Bagsvaerd, Denmark (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6060274		20000509
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-959212		19971028 (8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DK 1996-1192	19961028
	DK 1996-1426	19961213
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Carlson, Karen Cochrane	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Srivastava, Devesh	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Zelson, Esq., Steve T., Green, Esq., Reza	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1061	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to *Bacillus* hosts transformed with a vector comprising a DNA sequence encoding for a cellulose binding domain (CBD) and capable of expressing said sequence, the expressed polypeptide protein consisting essentially of one or more non-catalytic domains; the cellulose binding domain having a molecular weight in the range of from 4 kD to 35 kD and being obtainable from a microorganism or from a plant, preferably from a bacterium or a fungus; the *Bacillus* host e.g. being one of the species *Bacillus subtilis*, *Bacillus licheniformis*, *Bacillus megaterium*, *Bacillus stearothermophilus*, and *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*; and a *Bacillus* expression vector carrying an inserted DNA sequence encoding for a cellulose binding domain; and a method for producing a cellulose binding domain polypeptide in a *Bacillus* host cell.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001010989 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20461212 PubMed ID: 11004164
TITLE: **Synergistic** hydrolysis of carboxymethyl cellulose and acid-swollen cellulose by two endoglucanases (**CelZ** and **CelY**) from *Erwinia chrysanthemi*.
AUTHOR: Zhou S; Ingram L O
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, Department of Microbiology and Cell Science, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY, (2000 Oct) 182 (20) 5676-82.
Journal code: 2985120R. ISSN: 0021-9193.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200010
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010322
Last Updated on STN: 20010322
Entered Medline: 20001026

AB *Erwinia chrysanthemi* produces a battery of hydrolases and lyases which are very effective in the maceration of plant cell walls. Although two endoglucanases (**CelZ** and **CelY**; formerly **EGZ** and **EGY**) are produced, **CelZ** represents approximately 95% of the total carboxymethyl cellulase activity. In this study, we have examined the effectiveness of **CelY** and **CelZ** alone and of combinations of both enzymes using carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC) and amorphous cellulose (acid-swollen cellulose) as substrates. **Synergy** was observed with both substrates. Maximal **synergy** (1.8-fold) was observed for combinations containing primarily **CelZ**; the ratio of enzyme activities produced was similar to those produced by cultures of *E. chrysanthemi*. **CelY** and **CelZ** were quite different in substrate preference. **CelY** was unable to hydrolyze soluble cellooligosaccharides (cellotetraose and cellopentaose) but hydrolyzed CMC to fragments averaging 10.7 glucosyl units. In contrast, **CelZ** readily hydrolyzed cellotetraose, cellopentaose, and amorphous cellulose to produce cellobiose and cellotriose as dominant products. **CelZ** hydrolyzed CMC to fragments averaging 3.6 glucosyl units. In combination, **CelZ** and **CelY** hydrolyzed CMC to products averaging 2.3 glucosyl units. **Synergy** did not require the simultaneous presence of both enzymes. Enzymatic modification of the substrate by **CelY** increased the rate and extent of hydrolysis by **CelZ**. Full **synergy** was retained by the sequential hydrolysis of CMC, provided **CelY** was used as the first enzyme. A general mechanism is proposed to explain the **synergy** between these two enzymes based primarily on differences in substrate preference.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 4 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2003 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on

STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1999-0052122 PASCAL
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TITLE (IN ENGLISH):	Study of a locus from the phytopathogenic bacterium Erwinia chrysanthemi 3937 encoding a pectate lyase and a peptidyl prolyl cis-trans isomerase
TITLE (IN FRENCH):	Etude d'un locus de la bacterie phytopathogene Erwinia chrysanthemi 3937 codant une pectate lyase et une peptidyl prolyl cis-trans isomerase
AUTHOR:	PISSAVIN Christine; HUGOUVIEUX COTTE PATTAT Nicole (dir.)
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Universite de Paris 07, Paris, France (tutelle)
SOURCE:	(1997-04), 270 refs. 181 p. Dissertation Information: Universite de Paris 07. Paris. FRA, Th. doct., 97PA077265
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Dissertation
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL:	Monographic
COUNTRY:	France
LANGUAGE:	French
SUMMARY LANGUAGE:	French; English
AVAILABILITY:	INIST-T 121334, T97PA077265 0000; RBCCN-751052125, T97PA077265 0000